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For everything that you enjoy there are the way from two to ten people to tell you that it is harmful to you.

THE STARTLING EXPOSURES OF THE CORRUPT PARRY-KIRBY CROWD

Intercepted at San Francisco by a summons from the United States senate, John Kirby, Jr., and David M. Parry, former presidents of the National Manufacturers' association, have been compelled to abandon their trip to New Zealand, where they purposed to study "state Socialism," and proceed to Washington where a phase of modern capitalism is to be placed under investigation.

The embarrassing confession by Col. Mulhall, who for a long period of years served as lobbyist and corruptionist for the National Manufacturers' association, has necessitated an inquiry by congress that it may vindicate itself in the eyes of the people.

When they shall have testified, Kirby and Parry will be permitted to resume their interrupted investigation of "state Socialism" in New Zealand. They will find much to dispense them. The state has engaged in many activities. It owns the railways and the telephones and telegraphs. It provides life insurance and is engaged in banking. Land is accessible to those who desire to till it. Profits are curtailed and the opportunities for exploiting labor limited.

"State Socialism" is very bad. Socialism in any form is repugnant to citizens who through their ability and foresight and industry have accumulated millions by giving employment to labor and profiting from the public's necessities.

The National Manufacturers' association is determined that no such curse shall fall upon the United States. It is organized to crush labor unions and wipe out Socialism. Its field is wherever a Socialist is a candidate for office or a workingman endeavoring to better his condition.

The type of men who have been active in the National Manufacturers' association is the very type of manufacturer that has been active in Milwaukee in municipal politics. Their methods are the same. Their

"nonpartisan" activities, their taxpayers' leagues and voters' leagues and "select committees" are only the lesser reflections of the organizations through which they have operated at Washington.

The New York World, in reviewing the association's related interests, was struck with the fact that it was free from partisan prejudice. It could be Democrat or Republican or both, as in Milwaukee, with equal facility. The World recites—

possessing some of the resources of a political party, the National Association of Manufacturers attempted to exercise its power in secret and on all sides. It bullied labor. It coddled capital. Yet it claimed to represent labor as well as capital. It was Republican in some places and Democratic in others. It had rewards to bestow and pains to inflict. As its correspondence shows.

In its finances it followed the methods of commercialized politics. It collected money from manufacturers for various uses. Some of it went to fight labor unions, to bribe the legislature and to carry on costly litigations. Some of it was devoted to the maintenance of a lobby in Washington. Some of it was used to re-elect friends of the association to congress and some of it to bring about the defeat of enemies.

In the terrorism thus exerted in behalf of

glutinous industry, we can find no difference, morally, from that maintained for so long a time by the McNamara, who are now in the penitentiary. Many distinguished names give dignity to the National Association of Manufacturers, but under their shelter men and interests have been dynamited as truly as any of the victims of the structural iron workers' plot that was formed at Indianapolis. It was not fair politics. It was foul play. Those who obeyed were protected and favored. Those who resisted were blown up and out of public life, if money and men and treachery and falsehood could do it.

The Chicago Tribune, which was jointly instrumental in giving publicity to the confession, reveals the impression that the disclosures have made upon it. Without mincing its words, The Tribune says:

The organized business touched by the McNamara exposure is found at work in a vicious secrecy, commanding its agents not in be seen with the men for whom and with whom they were working. The voters never were to be allowed to see the strings which operated the puppets they elected to represent them. They were not to know from what source came the money which helped their candidates to obtain election. They were not to have any means of tracing an act from cause to effect.

The congressman, placed under heavy obligations, became a creature without personal judgment. He did not represent the constituents who elected him, but the interests which controlled him, and the influence which controlled him, was not known.

The phrase "invisible government" hits it perfectly. If it had been less vicious in some of its work than the exposure indicates it would be damaging because it was an attempt to control legislation by hidden means and thus avoid responsibility.

Though it had no share in the exposures, Mr. Hearst's newspaper, The Examiner, voices its condemnation of the manufacturing interests which have constituted the organization. It says:

This whole campaign of the N. A. M.—a campaign lasting years and never ending—was one of debauchery. Pages in congress assumed to be innocent young boys were corrupted into spies. Men who owed their places to the faith of organized labor in their honesty were bought whenever they were purchasable.

If a man could be reached through his weaknesses, so much the easier for the N. A. M. If he could not be, the word went forth for his destruction.

The National Manufacturers' association does not differ in the least from other capitalistic organizations when they are moved to political action. Money is their weapon. Where they do not buy outright, they command. They are business. They are sound finance. They are faith and morals. They are religion and the family. They are the constitution and the flag. Their interests are vested and their title holy.

The World and The Tribune and The Examiner may denounce the National Manufacturers' association and be profoundly shocked at the corruption exposed, but they dare not face the fact that it is capitalism that stands in the pillory.

Exposures have followed exposures. Bribery, corruption, fraud and theft have been found wherever wealth has accumulated. They are as essential to the existing order as the means of war and the hope of a hereafter.—The Milwaukee Leader.

IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

Home Rule Victory.

The home rule bill will undoubtedly pass the legislature within a few days and then will be registered for a vote by the Social-Democratic party, inasmuch as it was the first political party to launch the movement for home rule for Milwaukee several years ago.

About 10 months ago Alderman John Doerfer, Jr., Social-Democrat, introduced a resolution which the common council adopted, directing that the city attorney start action for home rule. City Attorney Hoan, Social-Democrat, desired to petition the legislature to extend to the city the right to regulate street car service and other public utilities. This was turned down by the common council. Hoan's second move was for the incorporation of the legislature to pass a bill to be submitted. This bill later became known as the Manning bill, because Manning chanced to introduce it, although he did not put a word into it. A constitutional amendment suggested by Hoan was adopted.

The bill gives as much home rule as is possible to obtain without amending the constitution. It provides that whenever there is a doubt as to the city's right, it is mandatory that it be settled in favor of the city, thereby enlarging the powers of the city. It reduces the number of injunctions that can be brought to invalidate the proceedings unless there is grave injustice. The bill provides for a liberal interpretation of the charter governing Milwaukee.

There are many problems of great interest before the statesmen and philanthropists of the world today pressing for solution. The most important of them all is: Shall we have peace or shall war with all its un-speakable, hellish, atrociousness, continue to curse the world?

Reader, what do you say? Are you for universal peace and a universal brotherhood, or do you want war, and carnage, and bloodshed, and to make this otherwise happy world a veritable hell?

Creston, Iowa. R. A. DAGUE.

ABOUT THE MASSES.

BY HERBERT SPENCER.

It is a pity that those who speak disparagingly of the masses have not wisdom enough to make due allowance for unfavorable circumstances in which the masses are placed. Suppose that after weighing the evidence it should turn out that the workingmen do exhibit greater vices than those more comfortably off; does it therefore follow that they are morally worse? Shall as much be expected from their hands as from those born into a more fortunate position? Surely the lot of the hard-handed laborer is not so bright without the heavy judgments passed upon him.

To be wholly sacrificed in other men's happiness; to be made a mere human tool, to have every faculty subordinated to the sole function of work—this, one would say, is alone a misfortune, needing all sympathy for its mitigation.

It is very easy for you, oh, respectable citizen, seated in your easy chair with your feet on the fender, to hold forth on the misconduct of the people very easy for you to be a pattern of frugality, of rectitude, of sobriety. What else should you be?

Here you are surrounded by comfortable, possessing, nuptiated sources of lawful happiness, with a reputation to maintain, an ambition to fulfill, and prospects of a competency for old age.

If you do not contract dissipated habits where is the merit?

How would these virtues of yours stand the wear and tear of poverty? Where would your prudence and self-denial be if you were deprived of all the hopes that now stimulate you, if you had no better prospect than that of the Dorsetshire farm servant with his seven shillings a week, or that of the perpetually straitened stocking weaver, or that of the mill hand with his periodical suspensions of work?

Let us see you tied to an iron-bound employment from dawn to dusk; fed on meager food, and scarcely enough to keep you alive; let us see you, ignorant of domestic management; deprived of the joys of youth; let education open up; with no place of education but the pot house; and then let us see if you would be as steady as you are.

Suppose your savings had to be made, not as now, out of surplus income, but out of wages already insufficient for necessities, and then consider whether to be provident would be as easy as you at present find it.

How often it is to hear some self-approving personage, who thank God that he is not as other men are, passing harsh sentence on his poor, hard-worked, heavily burdened fellow countrymen, including himself in one grand condemnation. Because in their struggles for existence they do not attain the same prime responsibilities as himself.

Of all stupidities there are few greater and yet few in which we more doggedly persist, than this of ascribing other men's conduct by the standard of our own feelings. We cannot understand another's character except by abandoning our own identity, and, realizing to ourselves his frame of mind, his want of knowledge, his hardships, his temptations, and discouragements. And if the wealthier classes would do this before framing their opinions of the workingman, their verdict would savor something more of that charity which covereth a multitude of sins.

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—This city is run on the commission government plan by three commissioners. Clement R. Wood, member of the Socialist party, was until recently judge of the recorder's court. The building trades of Birmingham are on strike and because the Socialist recorder refused to railroad or heavily punish strikers brought before him on the "Birmingham testimony of thugs and professional strike breakers" the three nonpartisan commissioners removed Wood from office. He was removed for refusing to allow the police court to be used as a weapon to break the strike and for "breaking at a mass meeting of the strikers."

It is an extraordinary fact that when people come to what is commonly called high words, they generally use low language.

Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery, but a Socialist does not think so when he is presented with a pane of glass from the New Order.

A scientist claims that the older a man grows the smaller his brain becomes. This may explain why an elderly boy knows more than his father.

Adv.

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DEBS FLAYS HIS CRITICS

BY ENGENE V. DEBS.

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana.—The national committee of the Socialist party in its regular session in May appointed a committee of three to investigate conditions in West Virginia. That committee, of which the writer was a member, was instructed to work in harmony with the United Mine Workers.

Having completed its investigation, the committee has submitted its report, and it is in reference to this report, which has been widely published, that I now have something to say to those who have assailed it.

First of all I want to say that I shall make no defense of my report; it does not need defense. But I do want to show the true animus of its critics and assailants, which they have been careful not to reveal in what they have written against it.

Didnt Publish Report.

Two or three Socialist papers have bitterly condemned the report. Not one of them published it. Each of them suppressed it. They evidently did not want their readers to see it. It was sufficient for them to condemn it.

These Socialist papers have in this instance adopted the method of the capitalist papers with which I have had so much experience. A thousand times a speech of mine has been denounced by a capitalist paper, while not a line of the speech was permitted to appear. That is precisely what these Socialist papers have done with our report, and if this is fair to themselves and their readers, I am willing to let it pass.

When our committee was appointed, more than 50 of our comrades were in the hull pen, martial law in full force, two Socialist papers had been suppressed and there was a terrible state of affairs generally. Within four days after our committee arrived upon the ground every prisoner was released, martial law was practically declared off, the suppressed papers were given to understand that they could resume at their pleasure, and the governor of the state gave his unqualified assurance that free speech, free assembly and the right to organize should prevail and that every other constitutional right should be respected so far as lay in his power.

It may be that our committee had nothing to do with bringing about these changes. As to this I have nothing to say. I simply state the facts.

Real Source of Opposition.

Soon after our arrival it became evident that a certain element was hostile to the United Mine Workers and determined to thwart the efforts of that organization to organize the miners. This is the real source of opposition to our action and to our report.

Let me say frankly here that I do not hide behind the instruction of the national committee that we work in harmony with the United Mine Workers. I would have done this under existing circumstances without instruction.

In our report to the party we made a true transcript of the facts as we found them. We told the truth as we saw it.

And yet we have been charged by the element in question with having whitewashed Gov. Hatfield and betrayed the party.

Alm at Mine Workers.

The truth is that we opposed Gov. Hatfield where he was wrong and upheld him where he was right.

But Hatfield is not the reason, but only the excuse in this instance. The intense prejudice prevailing against him has been taken advantage of to discredit our report as a means of striking a blow at the United Mine Workers.

Had we, instead of doing plain justice to Gov. Hatfield as to every one else, painted him black as a fiend, our report would have provoked the same bitter attack from the same source unless we had denounced the officials of the United Mine Workers, without exception, as crooks and grafters and

in conspiracy to keep the miners in slavish subjection.

That would have satisfied those who are now so violently assailing us.

For this reason and no other we are being vilified by saboteurs and anti-political actionists, and by those who are for just enough political action to mask their anarchism.

Enemies of Unionism.

I am an industrial unionist, but not an industrial bummeryman, and those who are among the miners of West Virginia magnifying every petty complaint against the United Mine Workers and arousing suspicion against every one connected with it, are the real enemies of industrial unionism and of the working class.

I am quite well aware that there are weak and crooked officials in the United Mine Workers, but the charge that they are all traitors without exception is untroublously false and slanderous.

The whole trouble is that some Chicago I. W. W.s are seeking to disrupt and drive out the United Mine Workers to make room for the I. W. W.s and its program of sabotage and "strike at the ballot box with an ax."

To this I was, and am, and shall be, opposed with all my might, and if this be treason I am guilty without a doubt.

I. W. W. Do-Nothings.

The I. W. W.s have never done one particle of organizing, or attempted to, in the dangerous districts of West Virginia. The United Mine Workers have been on the job for years and all that the saboteurs have done is to denounce their officials and organizers as crooks and attempt in every way possible to defeat their efforts.

The United Mine Workers is steadily revolving into a thoroughly industrial union and in time it will certainly become so, but never in a thousand years will the efforts of these disrupters unloose the miners of West Virginia or any other state.

I now want to ask those who are denouncing our report under the false pretense that we have whitewashed Gov. Hatfield, if Mother Jones and John W. Brown are also crooks and traitors? Both have been and are today in the employ of the officials of the United Mine Workers.

How About Mother Jones?

Will then I. W. W.s charge that Mother Jones and John Brown are in the service of crooks and traitors? That is exactly what their charge, stripped of its false pretense, amounts to, but they will not dare to put it in that form.

If President White, Vice-President Hayes, General Hegerty, Paul Paulsen and all the rest of the national, district and local officials of the United Mine Workers, including the numerous organizers who have been slugged and beaten up, are crooks and traitors, as these "strike at the ballot box with an ax" disrupters would have you believe, then Mother Jones and John Brown, who have been and are in their service and working hand in hand with them, must certainly know it, and knowing it, must be quite as guilty as those who employ them and pay them their salaries.

There is nothing to be gained, but everything to be lost by the mad attempt made by the anti-political actionists and physical forceists to disrupt and destroy the United Mine Workers. I am not at all in harmony with its educational program, and there is much in it that would change, but I believe that, properly handled and rightly directed it can within the near future be made a thoroughly revolutionary industrial union, one of the greatest in the world, the "Hallelujah—I'm a Bum" element to the contrary notwithstanding.

ludge Your Proof.

The charge has been directly made that our committee betrayed its trust. If there is even the shadow of a foundation for this charge, then not only should the report of the committee

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THE PARTY PAGE

WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE

BY WINNIE E. BRANTETTER.

The woman's national committee of the Socialist party in its recent annual meeting in Chicago planned three distinct lines of activity for the coming year as follows: More far-reaching efforts to obtain woman suffrage; educational and organization work among women of the industries; and greater co-operation with foreign working women's organizations.

During the past year special literature on suffrage and women in industries has been issued until the Socialist party has the largest assortment of literature on these subjects of any organization outside of the suffrage and union organizations. But it is the purpose of the women's national committee to go beyond the distribution of this literature that there will not be a leaflet wasted, or a woman in America uninformed of the mission of the Socialist party.

Legislative committees are to be elected whose duty it shall be to initiate constructive legislative work in every state in the union. In those states where the initiative and referendum obtain, the question of suffrage and that of the minimum wage for working women and the eight-hour day are to be submitted to the voters. Thus the woman's nominating committee, like every other department of the national Socialist party work is swinging from the purely propaganda and educational field into the broader field of constructive legislation.

Women of national reputation as

unionists are to be recruited by the party. These speakers are to make all industrial centers, urging the organization of the workers upon the industrial and political field. Their work is to be more than that of a Socialist lecturer. They are to act as organizers, gathering such information of conditions as will be available, and passing it on to the other cities, to the national headquarters, and to the legislative committees.

Up to the present time the restrictions because of different tongues has caused a cleavage to divide the work of the English speaking branches and the foreign groups. In order to overcome this the women's national committee is to be appointed whose effort will be to secure complete co-operation, uniformity of methods and unity of action between the different language branches.

Several foreign sections have already taken up this work during the past week. English propaganda leaflets are being translated into foreign languages and foreign notes of activities in Europe are being translated. These notes will be sent out by the national office propaganda press service at regular intervals.

A gang was changing steel on a curve where the view was obstructed and had up 10 or 20 rails with no flagman out. Hillman was pained in his cab for 25 minutes before he was rescued and his left leg is badly scalded and bruised.

Hillman has been grafted on his leg, but it is likely to be a long while before he will be able to be out again.

SOCIALISTS FIGHT MILITARISM

PARIS, France.—The militarist idea that under compulsory service soldiers in the rank and file are not allowed even to think in a way contrary to the good will and pleasure of their "superiors" is well illustrated by a recent incident in the barracks at Tulle.

One day last week, at 3 in the morning, the alarm was sounded and the regiment was sent out on a search for a deserter. This, of course, is no more than an ordinary incident of military training.

But as soon as all the men were out a detailed search was made in their rooms and, "suspicious matter" having been discovered, a dozen of them were ordered to strip and their clothes were searched. On one of them was found a letter, not written by himself, but received from a Socialist friend in Paris, and discussing the famous three years' bill.

For this "offense" the soldier has

to pass 20 days in prison. A number of others are being punished for similar crimes; one of them had in his pocket a copy of *The Travailleur du Centre*, a Socialist newspaper!

Similar incidents are reported from Verdun. A Hussar received a packet sent by his mother, wrapped up in a number of *La Guerre Sociale* and a number of *La Bataille Syndicaliste*. His punishment was a week in prison.

Another was seen with *l'Humanité* in his hand. Fifteen days.

Finally, a voluntarily re-enlisted man—speaking, therefore, not of his own grievances, but expressing a most just and reasonable opinion on the governmental decision to keep men for a third year with the colors by administrative order—said one day in

te be repudiated, but the committee itself repudiated from the party.

Let those who have made this charge against us produce their proof and make their appeal to the party to form English Socialist singing societies and this get the young English-speaking Socialists interested in the work of music and poetry as a means of advancing the entire labor movement and in particular the Socialist party movement. The recommendations were favorably received by the convention, and after due consideration the matter was referred to the incoming executive board with power to act in the matter and bring it to the attention of the affiliated local societies. It was pointed out that Socialist festivals should not have German Socialist songs, but English-speaking comrades should see the necessity of doing a little work of their own in organizing English singing societies with a view of entertaining the guests at our public gatherings and festivals for a referendum vote.

So far as I am concerned the report stands. I have no apology for a word in it. During the two weeks our committee was in Charleston we worked day and night with painstaking care to conscientiously perform our duty, and I am more than willing that the party shall decide whether we did it or whether we betrayed our trust.

The Socialist party character of the saengerfest was strikingly brought out in the convention. An S. L. P.

in the canteen: "It is hard luck that those who have been called for two years only should have to serve for a third year." This seditious utterance was reported by a spy and the plain spoken soldier is not unlikely to be transferred to the disciplinary legion.

Socialist Singers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—This city has just witnessed one of the most successful Socialist singers' conventions and saengerfests in the history of the movement. The event lasted from June 20 to 22, and was under the auspices of "The Workingmen's Saengerfest of the United States." The organization has an active membership of approximately 1,500, of whom 1,000 were present from Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Springfield, (Ill.), Cleveland, Dayton, Hamilton, Indianapolis, Gloucester, (Mass.), Davenport, St. Paul, Terre Haute and many other cities.

The delegates from Davenport, Iowa, and Milwaukee, Wisc., approached the question of not only singing and singing Socialist songs like the "Hallelujah" in the English language, but to form English Socialist singing societies and this get the young English-speaking Socialists interested in the work of music and poetry as a means of advancing the entire labor movement and in particular the Socialist party movement. The recommendations were favorably received by the convention, and after due consideration the matter was referred to the incoming executive board with power to act in the matter and bring it to the attention of the affiliated local societies. It was pointed out that Socialist festivals should not have German Socialist songs, but English-speaking comrades should see the necessity of doing a little work of their own in organizing English singing societies with a view of entertaining the guests at our public gatherings and festivals for a referendum vote.

It was decided that the next district saengerfest shall take place in 1916 in Cleveland, O., which means that for the next three years the executive board will also be located in Cleveland.

The Socialist party character of the saengerfest was strikingly brought out in the convention. An S. L. P.

(SEE PAGE 4)

singers' club in Cleveland and a similar club in Indianapolis applied for admission to the band, but both were refused membership, because their policy and work was not in line with the policy and work of the Socialist party.

A Socialist Teacher.

LONDON.—The case of J. F. Hall, the Harrow school teacher, whose conduct was referred to in the education committee by the executive council because he refused to salute the flag on Empire Day, because he spoke of Socialism in his own time, and because he criticized a speech made by the mayor, H. Walker, has been discussed by the managers of St. Owen's council school, at which Hall teaches. The matter was referred to the managers.

The meeting was public, but after hearing Hall's explanation, and the headmaster's commendation of his work as a teacher, the managers decided by a majority to take no action.

Resolutions and speeches of protest continue to be made.

Socialist in Wreck.

TWO HARBOR, Minnesota.—N. S. Hillman, the only Socialist in the state legislature, was severely injured when his engine went over an embankment going at a high rate of speed on the Duluth and Iron Range railroad.

A gang was changing steel on a curve where the view was obstructed and had up 10 or 20 rails with no flagman out. Hillman was pained in his cab for 25 minutes before he was rescued and his left leg is badly scalded and bruised.

Hillman has been grafted on his leg, but it is likely to be a long while before he will be able to be out again.

(SEE PAGE 4)

Oscar Ameringer

AUTHOR OF

"Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It."

50c per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred; \$25.00 per thousand.

The title of the latest one just off the press is

"Communism, Socialism and the Church"

MILLWAUKEE.—A new book is just the thing to get into the hands of people seeking after the truth concerning the relations of Socialism, Communism and Religion.

All readers of the *Herold*, who have read "Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It," of which nearly one-quarter of a million copies have been sold in the past eighteen months and still selling better than ever, will know what to expect from Ameringer on the burning question of Socialism and the Church.

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PARIS.—The chamber has rejected M. Jaurès' militia scheme by 466 votes to 177. It was the idea of M. Jaurès, the Socialist, to replace the present conscript army by a "citizen army"—a huge militia.

The scheme provided for a few months' preliminary drill and occasional subsequent exercises, with the professional militarist element among the officers reduced to a minimum. He also proposed the introduction of a modified electoral element into promotion.

The present conscript army demands two years' service with the colors and subsequently 20 years' service in the reserves, while the officers are professional soldiers who devote their whole lives to their career.

BERLIN.—A violent attack on the cruelties of the German military system of justice was made by Socialist members of the Imperial parliament.

It resulted from the severe sentences pronounced by a court martial at Erfurt when five reservists were condemned to five years' imprisonment each, another to one year, and a seventh to seven months for participating in a dispute in a saloon after the annual muster of men belonging to the army reserve.

The Socialists pointed out that on any other day of the year the offense of the men as private citizens would have been punished by a light fine or a few days' confinement, but because they were under martial law for the day of the muster they were severely treated.

After an unsatisfactory reply from the German minister of war, the Socialist succeeded in obtaining the support of the entire house except the Conservatives in demanding the immediate discussion of a resolution for the reform of military jurisdiction and the elimination of such draconic penalties.

The session was one long scene of disorder, especially while Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was making a stinging attack on the Socialists.

A. M. A. Exposure.

(Continued from 1st page.)

These Got Money.

Among the officials who received financial reward for services rendered for political purposes from the association, in addition to Ex-Congressman Jenkins, are the following:

Ex-Congressman James E. Watson (Rep.) "while in the house of representatives" received \$10,000. He was a candidate for governor of Indiana in 1908; floor leader of the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1912; helped in the "steal" of the election in Indiana and Wisconsin with the "standpats" Republicans for the nomination for president in 1912.

Congressman Frank J. Keating (Rep.) of the Fourth Illinois district (Chicago), avowed champion of labor in the house of representatives, but secretly in the employ of the tobacco trust. Association of Manufacturers at Washington accused of forging the name of Col. Mahall, a son of General D. C. Mahall, and of official of the Hawley-Smoot trust and of Ex-Congressman Kittredge Haskins (Rep.) of the First Vermont district; member of the tobacco committee and received \$10,000 for services rendered to him by wire during his campaign for re-election in 1908.

Ex-Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine (Rep.) chosen by President Roosevelt to frame legislation to regulate the trusts; was in close touch with the Association of Manufacturers in Washington, accepted his campaign managers; permitted the N. A. M. to pay his hotel and traveling expenses when keeping appointments with its officials and lobbyists.

Ex-Congressman Harry M. Bannon of Ohio (Rep.); acted as secret agent of the N. A. M. in the house of representatives and as secret agent and handled money passing between the shoe manufacturers and disloyal strike leaders in the shoe strike at Allentown, Pa., in 1908; accepted employment as lobbyist for the N. A. M. upon retirement.

Ex-Congressman Harry M. Conroy of Mississippi (Rep.) acted as secret agent of the National Association of Manufacturers in the house of representatives, and accepted aid in campaign for re-election received of past president of the N. A. M. in Washington, dictated at St. Louis for fraudulent use in the mail; released on \$10,000 bail after pending indictment for 10 years and six months in prison; now in New York city conducting an exchange business.

Ex-Congressman J. J. Gardner (Rep.) of New Jersey, chairman of the N. A. M. in 1902-11; started in to antagonize N. A. M. interests until threatened with defeat through the use of names and other influence. In his districts afterward endorsed and became one of its subversive allies; last campaign almost entirely financed by the N. A. M.

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